

Homework 6

due Tuesday, March 10

1. Let  $G$  be a group, and let  $H$  and  $K$  be normal subgroups of  $G$ . Prove that  $H \cap K$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ .
2. Let  $G$  be the group of symmetries of a triangle. Recall that we showed in class that the subgroup  $H$  of rotations is a normal subgroup of  $G$ , and that  $G/H$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbf{Z}_2$ , the cyclic group of order two. Illustrate Theorem 4.25 in this example, by directly describing the epimorphism from  $G$  to  $\mathbf{Z}_2$ , and directly proving (without referring to Theorem 4.25 itself) that it is an epimorphism.
3. Let  $Q = \{1, -1, i, -i, j, -j, k, -k\}$  be the quaternion group, and let  $\mathbf{Z}_2 = \{e, a\}$  be the cyclic group of order 2 (where  $e$  is the identity and  $a^2 = e$ ; we are using this description of  $\mathbf{Z}_2$  so that  $Q$  and  $\mathbf{Z}_2$  do not reuse any names for their respective group elements).

Let  $\phi: Q \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_2$  satisfy  $\phi(i) = \phi(j) = a$ . Find  $\phi(g)$  for the remaining elements of  $G$  so that  $\phi$  is a homomorphism. Prove that  $\phi$  is in fact an epimorphism, and find  $\ker \phi$ .

Finally, illustrate Theorem 4.28 in this example, by describing  $Q/\ker \phi$  and proving it is isomorphic to  $\mathbf{Z}_2$ , without referring to Theorems 4.27 or 4.28 themselves.